UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
Plaintiff,))) Casa Na
VS.) Case No.) 14-CR-3106-MDH-25
DAVID A. FLOYD,))
Defendant.)

SENTENCING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE M. DOUGLAS HARPOOL MONDAY, MAY 22, 2017; 1:15 P.M. SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF: MR. RANDALL D. EGGERT

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

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FOR THE DEFENDANT: MR. RYAN D. REYNOLDS

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Springfield, MO 65804

COURT REPORTER: MS. JEANNINE RANKIN, RPR, CSR

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

222 N. Hammons Parkway Springfield, MO 65806

Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography; transcript produced by computer.

1	USA v DAVID A. FLOYD
2	CASE NO. 14-CR-3106-MDH-25
3	SENTENCING
4	May 22, 2017
5	* * * * *
6	THE COURT: We're here for the sentencing of David
7	A. Floyd.
8	Who appears on behalf of the United States?
9	MR. EGGERT: Randy Eggert for the United States,
10	Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: And on behalf the defendant?
12	MR. REYNOLDS: Ryan Reynolds for David Floyd who
13	appears in person.
14	THE COURT: Mr. Floyd, would you stand.
15	My name is Doug Harpool. I'm a federal district
16	judge. It is my responsibility this afternoon to sentence you
17	for the crime of conspiracy to distribute 500 grams or more of
18	a mixture or substance containing a detectible amount of
19	methamphetamine. That is a Class A felony. That is the
20	highest class.
21	What we're going to do is the law instructs me to
22	sentence you to a sentence which is sufficient but not greater
23	than necessary to meet the objectives of the sentencing laws.
24	So first thing we'll do is we'll see if we can agree on what
25	those laws are. That requires me to first of all talk about

what the Congress has passed, what they say the punishment for someone who's committed your crime can be. We'll then look at the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines. They will give us a guideline sentence of what the guideline says a sentence would typically be. Then we'll listen to factors that the lawyers will argue and recommend that are described in Title 18, Section 3553(a) which allow this Court to depart or vary from the guideline. Your sentence can be above or below the guideline as long as it's an authorized sentence. When that's done, I'll give you a chance to say something to me by way of allocution. When that's finished, I'll make a final decision.

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I want to assure you of something before we get started. I've read everything in the file. The lawyers have both submitted lengthy suggestions regarding sentencing. I've read every word of it. I read carefully your presentence investigation report. Have you read that, your presentence investigation report?

THE DEFENDANT: Some of it.

THE COURT: Well, do you want --

THE DEFENDANT: Oh, yes, I've read all of my presentence investigation report. I'm sorry, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's all right.

So I'm familiar with that. I've read the plea agreement. So I'm familiar with the issues but I haven't made that final decision. That's something I always hold till

after we go through the steps that I've outlined for you. I won't make that final decision until after I hear what you have to say by way of allocution. But I do want to assure you I've read everything that has been submitted to me and I will consider everything that's been submitted to me.

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I told you earlier, I talked about 3553 factors and Title 18. I should mention that the lawyers will emphasize those factors in the law that are most important and they've already done so in their briefing. So we may not mention every factor by name in what we say here in hearing but it's been considered either by brief or it will be considered by me as I make that final decision.

Do you understand what we're going to do?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead and be seated, then, we'll get started.

Counsel, the authorized sentence, I should say, for the crime that the defendant is guilty — has pled guilty to in Count 1 of the indictment is not less than ten years, as much as life in prison, in addition, supervised release of not less than five and as much as life, payment of \$100 special assessment and potential fine as high as \$10 million.

Any disagreement that that is the authorized sentence?

MR. EGGERT: No, Your Honor, not from the

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government.

MR. REYNOLDS: Not from the defense.

THE COURT: All right. Let's now talk about sentencing quidelines.

I should have said it a minute ago. I paused a minute ago and the reason I did is that technically the defendant pled guilty to Count 1 of the second superseding indictment but that is -- the punishment I just read is accurate for that.

Let's talk about the guidelines. The presentence investigation report concludes that the offense category -the offense level of this defendant is 35 and the criminal history category is two.

Let's talk first about criminal history category. know the defendant had some objections I think to the criminal history entries into the presentence investigation report and one of them was Paragraph 71. It's my understanding the defendant is going to withdraw that objection.

MR. REYNOLDS: That's correct, Your Honor.

That had to do with whether or not the THE COURT: ten-year restriction had been met; is that right?

> MR. REYNOLDS: That's correct, Judge.

THE COURT: So that will be shown as withdrawn by the defendant. However, Paragraph 80, I understand that the description of the offense as contained in the presentence

investigation report is found not to be up-to-date and
accurate; is that correct, Mr. Reynolds?
MR. REYNOLDS: That is correct, Judge.
THE COURT: What do you believe the actual offense
is, offense of conviction?
MR. REYNOLDS: Judge, the actual offense of
conviction is for receiving stolen, a misdemeanor which would
count for one point; however, the presentence report had only
appointed one point before. So even though the points don't
change and the criminal history doesn't change, the offense of
conviction is a lower classification of offense.
THE COURT: The only crime for which he was
convicted relevant to Paragraph 80 of the presentence
investigation report is the receiving stolen property and not
tampering with a motor vehicle?
MR. REYNOLDS: That's correct, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Does our probation office agree with
that?
MS. POTTER: I agree, Your Honor, but I think it's
still two counts.
THE COURT: Two counts of receiving stolen property?
MS. POTTER: That's my understanding when I look at
the judgment.
THE COURT: We all agree it would still count as one
for purposes of counting criminal history?

1	MR. REYNOLDS: Yes, Judge.
2	MS. POTTER: Correct.
3	THE COURT: And in the end this defendant would
4	still be a criminal history category two?
5	MR. REYNOLDS: That is correct.
6	THE COURT: All right. Let's now talk about the
7	offense level which the presentence investigation concludes at
8	five. I know the defendant in their briefing had objections
9	and I think the first objection was to the base offense level.
10	Do you wish to be heard on that other than what's ir
11	your briefing, Mr. Reynolds?
12	MR. REYNOLDS: No, Judge. Just for the record, we
13	know that the law is against us on this one; however, we want
14	to preserve that in case of any future appeal or in case the
15	law changed to make sure it wasn't included as an admission.
16	THE COURT: For the record, the objection is to
17	Paragraph 47, the base offense level. Do you have an
18	assertion as to what you think the base level should be that
19	you want on the record?
20	MR. REYNOLDS: Judge, I believe it should be 35
21	or 32. Thirty-two.
22	THE COURT: All right. But it is a 38.
23	Mr. Eggert, do you wish to be heard on this issue?
24	MR. EGGERT: Your Honor, I think I established in
25	the contending memorandum our argument. I would noint out

that the sentencing memorandum also contains factual assertions that Mr. Reynolds has indicated to me that he would agree that if I called an officer, he would testify consistent with those factual assertions. Those factual assertions coupled also with the defendant's own statements in the plea agreement indicate the defendant received approximately half a kilogram of methamphetamine prior to his arrest in 2014. He also owed Ms. Harmon an additional \$5,000 for more methamphetamine. That coupled with the frequency of times that he obtained methamphetamine from the conspiracy over the long period of time indicates that it was reasonably foreseeable to the defendant this was a large-scale conspiracy that could have distributed in excess of 45 kilograms. That's the standard that has to be met under both the law and the sentencing quidelines.

Thank you.

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MR. REYNOLDS: That's correct, Judge. We would agree that he would testify consistent and stipulate to the contents of testimony as summarized in the brief; however, we still wanted to preserve the issue of whether it was reasonably foreseeable or not. The law clearly is on the government's side and at this time it doesn't look like that's going to change.

THE COURT: The Court will find that the parties have stipulated that had the officer cited in the government's

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sentencing memorandum testified, he would have supported the quantity described in that and that there's no reason to call him as a witness. The Court also notes that defendant maintains their objection to Paragraph 47. Notwithstanding that objection, the Court will overrule it. I do think that under the current status of the law the 38 is the proper base offense.

Any other objections I need to address?

MR. REYNOLDS: No, Judge. The remaining objections that we filed don't affect the guidelines in any way. We were just pointing out the factual inaccuracies as Mr. Floyd sees them for the purposes of helping to understand his character.

THE COURT: Those objections will be noted and no admissions will be made regarding those other issues that are touched upon to the admissions. The Court will adopt a 35 offense level, a criminal history of two, which would make the sentencing range under the guideline 188 months to 235 months.

Mr. Floyd, I'm sure this has been explained to you, but in the back of the sentencing commission booklet adopted by the U.S. Sentencing Commission there is a chart. Along one edge is the offense level starting low numbers to high numbers and above the top there is criminal history category from low category to high category. And what you do is you meet — for your case, you go down to number 35 and you go over to the second column, which is the criminal history of two, and

that's where I got the number 188 to 235 months. I want to make sure that's clear on the record and you understand that.

All right. So the Court will adopt that as my guideline sentence. That also calls, by the way, for supervised release of five years, a fine of between 20,000 and 10 million, and a \$100 special assessment.

Now that we've talked about what the authorized sentence is and now that we've talked about what the guideline sentence is, I'm going to see what the lawyers want to say or supplement from their briefing on the issue of the 3553(a) factors. Again, they've covered it in their briefing but if they want to supplement it, I give them that chance.

Mr. Eggert.

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MR. EGGERT: Your Honor, pursuant to the sentencing memorandum we are asking for a sentence of 174 months.

Typically in a case where the defendant is not a cooperator, I ask for a sentence in the advisory guideline range but for issues of proportionality, I feel compelled in this case to ask for a sentence somewhat less than 188 months to be fair to the defendant and also to make certain that his actions reflect proportionately with other defendants that have been sentenced in this case.

I want to focus on three factors very quickly.

They're all articulated also in the sentencing memorandum.

First, the nature and circumstances of the offense. This is a

very large-scale methamphetamine conspiracy and this was not a bit player in that conspiracy. Mr. Floyd possessed 322 grams of methamphetamine that was seized from him by the police. He also owed Kenna Harmon an additional \$5,000 for methamphetamine that he had previously purchased from her. He was a regular customer of Ms. Harmon's. So he did not just sell methamphetamine one time and get caught or he only had one seizure and was apprehended; he was a regular customer of the Harmons and it's his actions that make a conspiracy like this possible and work.

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And as I've said numerous times in other sentencing hearings, this was one of the largest methamphetamine conspiracies I've had the opportunity to work on as a prosecutor in the Southern Division of the Western District of Missouri. This defendant was right smack in the middle of it with his distribution activities.

Secondly, the defendant's history and characteristics. He is not a criminal history category one. He has prior felony convictions: burglary, possession of misdemeanor amounts of marijuana, and tampering with a motor vehicle. While his convictions I would agree are not as severe as some of the other people that the Court has sentenced, they are felony — there are at least two felony convictions and they reflect the defendant has a history of criminality that deserves an adequate form of punishment for

this case that respects and reflects his criminal history and his criminal nature.

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Then lastly I do want to talk about the sentencing disparities and proportionality. We've now had several defendants sentenced in this case. I mentioned several in my sentencing memorandum. Gregory Jones received a sentence of 180 months. He had a criminal history category of five which is greater than this defendant but the base offense levels are exactly the same and they are both mid-level dealers of methamphetamine in the conspiracy. Jeffrey Gardner is also a mid-level dealer and the same kind of relationship with Ms. Harmon that Mr. Floyd had. He had a base offense level of 35 and a criminal history category of six.

So both Mr. Jones and Mr. Gardner had greater criminal histories but every other respect they're the same as Mr. Floyd: they're mid-level distributors of methamphetamine. That's why I'm asking for a sentence less than what the Court gave both of those defendants. They both received sentences of 180 months. I think Mr. Gardner (sic) should receive a lesser sentence and so I'm asking for a sentence of 174 months.

In relation to Mr. Allen, he received a total sentence of 180 months. He had a criminal history category of one but he also possessed a firearm. That's what caused his sentence to be where it was.

Adversely, on the other side you have Jeffrey Hatch who is sentenced to a sentence of 144 months. Again,

Mr. Hatch was a similar defendant to this defendant in that they were mid-level distributors of methamphetamine.

Mr. Hatch's criminal history was a three which is just slightly higher than Mr. Floyd's which was a level two; however, Mr. Hatch provided good and useful information to the government that was helpful in furthering the investigation.

Mr. Floyd — for reasons we've already talked about in chambers — I don't think deserves that kind of recognition that Mr. Hatch got.

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In addition, Ms. Paluczak received a sentence of 132 months. She had a criminal history category of four which was slightly higher than this defendant but she also had the same base offense level. Again, she's the same kind of dealer, mid-level dealer that Mr. Floyd was but she received a sentence of 132 months again for basically the same reasons that Mr. Hatch did.

In the end, proportionality is kind of a — you feel it out. And the Court has ultimate discretion in this case but the government's argument is that the defendant in this case should receive a sentence less than 180 months, which was the sentence that Mr. Jones and Mr. Gardner received, but he should receive a sentence greater than 144 months, which is the sentence that Mr. Hatch received. So I ask for a sentence

of 174 months but I can certainly see the Court's point of sentencing the defendant to a sentence of maybe 168 months, which is 14 years. Somewhere in there would be a fair sentence the government thinks would be proportionate with the other defendants that have previously been sentenced.

I would say as an aside, the current Justice

Department has issued a — recently issued a memo that

indicates that government attorneys should ask for a sentence

within the advisory guideline range unless circumstances

require otherwise. The reason why I'm asking for a sentence

outside the advisory guideline range in this case is for

proportionality concerns that I have raised with the Court.

So I am asking for a sentence of 174 months, Your Honor.

Thank you.

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THE COURT: Mr. Reynolds, I've read in detail your sentencing memorandum but you may supplement at this time if you wish.

MR. REYNOLDS: Thank you, Judge.

I'd just like to respond first, we appreciate the government's position, first of all, in that they do believe that a departure is also appropriate here. I know that he's asking for a 174-month sentence but also stated somewhere in 144 to 174 because of proportionality was also a fair range. Being bound by that new memo to ask for the guideline sentence, 174 is still an appreciated departure in his

recommendation.

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However, in noting the culpability of some other co-defendants, while we're not as privy to what they may have done or said throughout the course of this case, there are several defendants that I referenced in this memo who received either minimum or below the minimum for one reason or another even though they were upper-level participants or maybe they possessed firearms.

Anthony Massoni handled the money. He was sentenced to 36 months on three counts to be served concurrently.

Mr. Floyd is here today on one count. Mr. Floyd never possessed a firearm as part of this case.

Joseph Allen, he got the minimum 120-month sentence. He was also a mid-level participant like Mr. Floyd. He had a count for a firearm. Again, Mr. Floyd didn't have a firearm. He should be considered less culpable, less dangerous even though there's no way he would get less than a 120-month sentence. That's why we feel that 120 months is appropriate.

Carlos Tapia, he got under the minimum for 108 months on Count 1 even though he was an upper-level participant, delivered more than 100 pounds of methamphetamine as part of this conspiracy. If Mr. Floyd got the minimum, he would still serve 12 more months than Carlos Tapia who did these trips carrying hundreds of pounds, at least on one time or various times up to 100 pounds being held responsible for.

Justin Owens, 30 months on Count 1. He was a low-level participant but he obtained 2-ounce quantities at a time whereas Mr. Floyd obtained half that much at a time

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according to the evidence.

Then Branden Malen, 24 months on Count 1 and 58 served concurrently. Count 58 was a firearm offense. He was also possession of a firearm by a drug user. So all these sentences for some of the co-defendants are lower than the minimum that Mr. Floyd is subject to and can't escape.

For these reasons — oh, and also to respond to the government when he was talking about the factors that mattered to him, the nature and circumstances, the next thing he went though was the criminal history. He stated there was two felonies. As we discussed in the objections, that tampering first was limited to receiving stolen. So even if he was originally arrested with that tampering first, he doesn't have that second felony on his record. Like I said, that doesn't change the guidelines because for some reason it was given the right amount of points even though it was the wrong offense but we dealt with that. I just wanted to make sure to clarify that.

Judge, we here also believe proportionality is the most important part here. While not being a cooperator like maybe some of these other defendants who have managed to escape the minimum or get extremely lenient sentences,

Mr. Floyd was truthful and honest with investigators from the date of his arrest. He spoke to the agent, Brian Welch, any time as directed and we believe that his honesty and truthfulness assisted in his own conviction and potentially others and we would ask the Court to consider all those things when you fashion your sentence.

Thank you, Judge.

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MR. EGGERT: May I briefly, because he raised some other individuals that I had not mentioned?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. EGGERT: The people that were mentioned by

Mr. Reynolds all cooperated and they were all found —

individuals such as Mr. Massoni, Mr. Malen, they did not

distribute methamphetamine. Mr. Allen also did not distribute

methamphetamine. He provided security to Ms. Harmon. So

there's differences between those individuals and Mr. Floyd.

Then I'll also point out as strongly as I can, while I appreciate that Mr. Floyd was honest with the police at the time that he was arrested, Mr. Floyd did not stop dealing methamphetamine. He continued to deal in methamphetamine after he spoke with the police and provided them with information. That continuation of his activity indicated a serious problem and a serious addiction to not only methamphetamine but the sale of it that only prison has broken him of. So I do think proportionality concerns — which I

think are what's driving this case more than anything, just like Mr. Reynolds said — require a sentence greater than not only what Mr. Massoni and what the others got but also greater than just a sentence of 120 months. I still think a sentence of between 180 and 144 is appropriate and I'm asking for 174.

Thank you.

MR. REYNOLDS: May I briefly, Judge?

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Couple points that I forgot to bring up from the government's memorandum. Gregory Jones — or was it Jeffrey Gardner's guidelines? Both Jones' and Gardner's guidelines, the bottom of the range was 292 to 365. The sentence that they received of 174 months — or 180 months is a departure of 112 months.

THE COURT: Variances. They were not departures.

MR. REYNOLDS: Variances, I'm sorry, Judge. Which is quite a bit.

And then Mr. Hatch, his guidelines were 240 to 260 months. His sentence of 144 months is over a hundred months' difference. Here from the guidelines we're asking for a departure of 60 months — I mean a variance. As far as they go, there are other co-defendants who have gotten significantly greater variances.

And other than that, Judge, you've read it all and heard it all several times now. Thank you for your time.

THE COURT: Does your client wish to speak to the

Court?

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MR. REYNOLDS: Yes, he does, Judge.

THE COURT: He may do so at this time.

THE DEFENDANT: I was just kind of caught by surprise today and I'm pretty nervous so I'm going to go ahead and read on paper.

THE COURT: You may.

I've never spent any time in jail before this except for a couple weekends when I was younger. The last 21 months of being incarcerated has opened my eyes to how overwhelming the issues and collateral damages for society as a whole that the using, selling and adverse actions of people like myself are created due to the use of drugs and the lifestyle surrounding selling them. I have dealt with the pains of addiction issues off and on in my personal life but I really didn't comprehend the magnitude of the overall situation and I'm ashamed to have had any involvement in it. Besides affecting my immediate family and friends, I'm sure I had an impact on people's lives that I didn't even know and to those unnamed people, I am sorry.

My attorney and I anticipated this hearing being scheduled toward the end of June when my kids would be out of school, but due to having found out on May 11th this hearing was to take place today, I wasn't able to get my friends and

family members enough notice or time to be able to make arrangements to be off work or to make the long trips to be here and the kids get out of school. Even though I can't say it to them personally, it's still important to me to take the time to express and apologize to them most of all. They're the ones who stood by me and were affected most by my actions. None of them ever deserved the heartache or inconvenience this has caused in their lives, especially my children who are completely innocent bystanders. To all of them I'm very sorry and would like to thank them for all of their past and present support. I intend to make every effort to be a more reliable friend, family member and father over the next ten years. Even though I cannot change the past, I hope to try to make it a better future if they will allow me the opportunity.

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My intentions are to go through the BOP drug program, further my education and look into an apprenticeship program, to be into a routine and hopefully add to the abilities I already possess. Hopefully it will make my transition into life and employment after incarceration easier. I have done as much research in the individual prisons that I was able to with the resources available in the county jail. To be able to participate in UNICOR, RDAP, college courses and possible apprenticeship programs, the only available prisons in my possible classification levels I can find in our region are

Forrest City, Arkansas, and Sandstone, Minnesota.

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My mother currently resides in Arkansas. She's getting advanced in age and having more issues with her health all the time. Due to the fact I would like — due to that fact, I would like to ask if Your Honor would make a recommendation to the Forrest City facility because she would be able to visit me due to my close proximity to her. If that is not available, I would like to try to go to Sandstone, Minnesota, because I want to make my time of incarceration as productive as possible and it seems that those facilities offer me the best opportunity for that.

I also am getting advanced in age and never want to be in this or any similar situation again. I have made some bad decisions and mistakes and I understand there are consequences for my involvement in this crime. I take full responsibility for that. As I said before, I just want to continue learning and growing throughout this experience and try to turn my mistakes and downfalls into life lessons and possibly even some blessings for myself and my loved ones' futures.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Any reason why this Court shouldn't impose sentence at this time?

MR. EGGERT: No, Your Honor.

MR. REYNOLDS: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It's now my responsibility, Mr. Floyd, to explain to you my thinking. Let me start with the premise that it is reflective of the curse of methamphetamines on our communities that the Congress has said someone who's committed your crime can be sentenced to as much as life in prison. While you may have had an epiphany in your last two years in jail about the impact methamphetamines have on people's lives, the rest of us knew it. We saw it. And a majority of the people elected congressmen to try to do something about it.

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Methamphetamines destroys lives and destroys families and you were a mid-level player in the largest methamphetamine conspiracy in southwest Missouri that I have witnessed and a lot of people's lives were damaged because of that conspiracy. What I always find odd in cases like this is the people damaged by it were people just like you.

First of all, there were 29 defendants. Every one of their lives has been damaged. But then there's all the people you sold to, who if they became addicted to methamphetamine are not able to kick it are then now looking for a different source of supply. And then in order to pay their own methamphetamines, they're tempted to sell it themselves and then will be in a conspiracy in front me in the years ahead. It's a nasty drug and it does damage to families and people and you chose that route and that's worthy of punishment.

I don't doubt that your own use had something to do with it. You don't always use good judgment in that circumstance, but such is the situation. I also want to send a strong message to whoever out there has methamphetamine problems that they need to get treatment now before they too become a salesperson in part of a conspiracy and end up facing the long jail sentences our congressmen have enacted.

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This conspiracy had drugs and guns like virtually all of them do. Now, you were not one who had the gun.

That's positive for you. But it also — need to understand that you placed yourself and your community at risk and your family because violent people sometimes are part of these conspiracies and I believe there was at least one gun incident involving Mr. Allen, is my recollection. So these people were not above violence. I think, actually, Mr. Allen was defending the drug store from people trying to steal it, is my recollection.

Your criminal history is not as significant as some that we see — you're a category two — but even the criminal history you have isn't as bad as some that we have in this conspiracy. But you run with people like that and you associate with them and you're more likely to get dragged down than you are to pull them up and you got dragged down with them in this case. But I do know that your criminal history is not quite as bad as some others.

I don't want to spend too much time analyzing each person that I've sentenced. Believe me, I've given long thought about every one of them and I give a lot of thought about trying to be fair one to another. When you got 29 defendants, everybody's a little different. Mr. Massoni was the money man but he didn't sell the drugs. Mr. Jones had weapons but he didn't really sell the drugs. He mainly defended his sister and the drug store. Another of the couple people that I've sentenced were primarily people who ran drug houses for them, although one of them, I think it was Paluczak, kind of fell in and made some sales, too, but not as often as some others. And I started my sentencing below what the U.S. Attorney recommended. Maybe Mr. Jones was the first one I did. I'm not sure. But I did think the quidelines were incredibly, incredibly high. So I try to fit you in where you belong.

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You do not have a cooperation agreement. Let the record be clear, you're not a cooperator. That doesn't mean you told nothing but lies but certainly don't see that you were a cooperator and don't — sure exactly why, but in prison you may be glad you weren't because I know that's a stigma that people carry with them when they get there.

But if I analyze everyone and try to slot them where they are, I don't disagree with the government that you belong somewhere above Mr. Hatch and below Mr. Jones and Gardner. So the question is where do I put you? I've given it some thought, considered what your attorney had to say, and knowing I have yet several more people to sentence here, here's what I'm going to do.

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Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, it's the judgment of this Court that defendant David Floyd is hereby committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for 162 months on Count 1 of the second superseding indictment.

I'm going to place you on supervised release after release from imprisonment for five years. I do not think you have the ability to pay a fine so I'm going to waive any imposition of fine. You do have to pay a \$100 special assessment.

While you're on supervised release you will comply with the mandatory and standard conditions that have been adopted by the Court. In addition, you will comply with the special conditions listed in Part D, Paragraph 118 A to E of the presentence investigation report.

I'll point out to you that when you're released from prison, if you don't comply with the rules that I have just established — and they'll be given to you in writing — that you can go back to prison just for violating those rules even if they're not a crime. Please follow those rules exactly and be honest with your probation officer.

I'm going to recommend that you be designated to an institution for participation in the 500-hour residential

substance abuse treatment program and also the UNICOR program.

I will also recommend that to the extent your needs as an inmate can be met, that the Bureau of Prisons consider placing you in Forrest City, Arkansas, as a top priority and to the Minnesota institution you're recommending if Forrest City is not a suitable alternative.

You have a right to appeal my sentence. If you want to appeal, you need to do so within 14 days. If you don't appeal within 14 days, you risk losing the right to raise certain issues. Do you understand your right of appeal?

THE COURT: I think the government has counts to dismiss.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. EGGERT: Yes, Your Honor. At this time the government would orally move to dismiss Count 26 of the second superseding indictment. And, again, for the record, while I don't believe this defendant was charged in the original or first superseding indictment, just to make clear, any other indictments that the defendant is charged in should be dismissed as well.

THE COURT: Count 26 of the second superseding indictment will be dismissed and to the extent there is any other pending indictment in this court against this defendant, those counts will be dismissed.

Anything further?

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1	MR. EGGERT: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
2	THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Reynolds?
3	MR. REYNOLDS: No, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: All right. We'll be in recess.
5	(Court stands in recess at 1:52 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

I, Jeannine M. Rankin, Federal Official Court Reporter
in and for the United States District Court for the Western
District of Missouri, Southern Division, do hereby certify
that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the
stenographically reported proceedings.

/s/ Jeannine M. Rankin

Date: 10/03/17 Jeannine M. Rankin, CCR, CSR, RPR